

The present paper concerns *P. silaceum* gathered from Ohio, Canada, and Tennessee. The collecting was done between 1930 and 1938, and during this time it was taken 16 times in Ohio, 9 times in neighboring parts of Canada, and 4 times in Tennessee. Most of the collections were made in the region of western Lake Erie over the islands and mainlands which surround Gibraltar island. This territory includes Ottawa County in Ohio and a part of Ontario, Canada. From Ontario the following collections are recorded: Middle Island (7-13-34 C. A. Dennis), Pelee Island (7-25-30 R. Wolf; 8-19-30, 8-23-30, 7-18-31, 8-18-31, 8-25-36 M. T.; 8-25-38 M. E. Amstutz), Point Pelee (8-5-31 C. H. K.). From Ottawa County, Ohio, are the following: South Bass Island (8-14-31 M. T.), Kelley's Island (8-18-35 C. A. Dennis), West Sister Island (7-18-36 C. H. K.), Catawba (7-10-31 S. R. Williams; 7-11-35 M. T.).

Other collections in Ohio show that the ant is rather widely distributed throughout the state. Records are as follows: in north central Ohio from Huron County (8-22-31 C. H. K.), in northeastern Ohio from Ashtabula County (8-29-38 A. E. Headley), in central Ohio from Franklin County (9-1-36 C. H. K.), Delaware County (6-5-38 C. H. K.), and Madison County (9-7-31, 9-25-31 C. H. K.), and in southern Ohio from Adams County (9-1-31 C. H. K.), Pike County (6-14-32 C. H. K.; 2 collections, no date, M. Schramm), and Meigs County (1 collection, no date M. Schramm).

The Tennessee records are from Blount County on the eastern edge of the state (9-15-31, 9-12-32, 9-17-32, 4-21-33 C. H. K.).

Since these scattered records extend over a period of intensive collecting by the authors and include the combined efforts of a number of other people, they tend to substantiate the evidence that *Proceratum silaceum* is truly a rare ant, not abundant in any habitat.

Ecological Distribution

The conditions under which the ants live are remarkably similar. Seemingly they possess very little toleration for variation in habitat. In every case they have been found in logs or stumps large enough to retain moisture, and in such a state of decay that the wood can be picked apart with the fingers or is already in fine, loose, soil-like granules. White oak logs seem to reach this state in the most perfect fashion, and most of the ants have been collected in this wood, but they have also been found in pine, elm, and burr oak logs in similar condition.

The logs must not only be well decayed but they must lie in a place where moisture is plentiful and constantly maintained. Other environmental factors in the surroundings may vary considerably. On Pelee Island and the neighboring mainland of Point Pelee, logs containing nests were found on sand of richly vegetated pine or oak dunes. Here the sand is subirrigated by the lake. Collections were also made from logs lying on loam in woods of various types of vegetation: elm-maple woods on Pelee Island, oak-maple woods on South Bass Island, hackberry woods on Middle Island, and oak-hickory woods at Willard (Huron Co., Ohio). These were usually deep, moist woods, in most cases near a river, lake, or bog. Thus the substratum may vary from sand to loam